

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 103.

Poetry.

For the Mercury.

THE MOTHER.

Whose son had joined the Southern Army.

BY ELLEN.

She sat alone, for hers was grief,
No friend might soothe or share,
The bitterness that asks in death,
A refuge from despair.

And when the words, 'mid sobs, wailed out,
From the white lips compressed,

You would have coveted for them
A dumb, unconscious rest.

'My son, my son,' she moaned, 'my son,
Would God that thou hadst died !'

My only one, my cherished boy,
My darling and my pride,

Before the bitter day had come,

Ere I had seen in them,

A traitor to thy native land,

A child of infamy.

Blessed the mothers are, who hush
Their babies to death's last sleep,

Who see the blue-veined eyelids close
In unquiet slumber deep.

Who fold the wax-like, dimpled hands,

Upon the sinless breast,

And in their midnight dreams of Heaven
Behold their children sleep.

How blest ! Their babes shall never be
To them a curse, a shame,

Shall never agonize their hearts,

Or wear a traitor's name.

But I—my child is joined with those
Who strike the rebel blow,

To tear their country's banner down,

And lay her honor low.

Rejoice ! Be glad ! who weep your dead—
Dead for their country's sake ;

Mothers who stand by some small grave,

And think your hearts must break.

Happy are ye who have no child,

No son to bring such woe,

Such foul dishonor to your homes,

Such pain as I must know.

'My son, my son,' the mother wailed,

'My child, hadst thou but died !'

While far away the roll of drums
In mocking tones replied.

While still with keen reprobate the flag,
Shows out against the blue,

Till late speechless bitterness,

The mother's anguish grew.

ARMY HYMN.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Old Hundred.

O Lord of Hosts ! Almighty King !
Behold the sacrifice we bring !

To every arm thy strength impart,
Thy spirit shed through every heart !

Wake in our breasts the living fire,
The holy faith that warmed our sires ;

Thy hand hath made our Nation free ;
To die for her is serving Thee.

Be thou a pillar'd flame to show
The midnight snare, the silent foe ;

And when the battle thunders loud,
Still guide us to its moving cloud.

God of all Nations ! Sovereign Lord !
In thy dread name, we draw the sword,

We lift the starry flag on high

That fills with light our stormy sky.

From treason's tent, from murderer's stain
Guard until its folds till peace shall reign,

Till fort and field, till shore and sea
Join our loud anthem, Praise to Thee !

Useful Hints.

PRESERVING EGGS.—The several modes recommended for preserving eggs any length of time are not always successful. The egg, to be preserved well, should be kept at a temperature so low that the air and fluids within its shell shall not be brought into a decomposing condition; and, at the same time, the air outside of its shell should be excluded, in order to prevent its action in any way upon the egg. The following mixture was patented several years ago by a Mr. Jayne. He alleged that by means of it he could keep eggs two years. A part of his composition is often made use of—perhaps the whole of it would be better. Put into a tub or vessel one bushel of quick-lime, two pounds of salt, half a pound of cream of tartar, and mix the same together, with as much water as will reduce the composition, or mixture, to that consistency that it will cause an egg put into it to swim with its top just above the liquid; then put and keep the eggs therein.

GERMAN PASTE.—German paste for cage birds which will be found of better quality and cheaper than what is sold in the shops.—Boil four eggs until quite hard, then throw them into cold water; remove the white, and grate or pound the yellow until quite fine, and add a pound of white prance, and a tablespoonful of olive oil. Mix the whole up together, and press the dough through a thin colander so as to form into small grains like shot. Fry them over a gentle fire, gradually stirring them until of a light brown color, when they are fit for use.

LEAF PRINTING.—After warming the leaf between the hands, apply printing ink, by means of a small leather ball containing cotton, or some soft substance, or with the end of the finger. The leather ball (and the finger when used for that purpose), after the ink is applied to it, should be pressed several times on a piece of leather, or some smooth surface, before each application to the leaf, that the ink may be smoothly and evenly applied. After the under surface of the leaf has been sufficiently inked, apply it to the paper, where you wish the impression; and, after covering it with a slip of paper, use the hand or roller to press upon it.

A DEAR PURPLE INK, called murex, is now becoming somewhat fashionable. It is made from the common aniline purple liquid employed for dyeing silk.

Two soluble indigo of commerce makes a good blue ink when slightly diluted with hot water.—It is incorrigible for steel pens, and it flows freely.

CORRUG, containing twenty-four per cent of phosphorus, will resist a strain of 45,000 lbs. to the square inch.

MEROLIF. Good ! how like some one I have seen. Pray tell where you got those soft blue eyes !

Come here, Julie, said Mrs. Belmont, much surprised at Mrs. Ashton's emo-

tions; come tell us what you have been doing in my absence !

I have been riding my little horse, mamma.

What do you call him ?

Jimmy Grey; here is my little whip to make him go fast.

Which do you love best, your hobby-horse or your mamma ?

I love my horse best, and my mamma best ! and jumping into Mrs. Belmont's lap, he wound his chubby arms around her neck and kissed her forehead, cheeks and lips, as she pressed him closely to her bosom.

Why not ? inquired Mrs. Belmont.

For very many reasons.

Please name them.

In the first place, I do not like the idea of having a secret withheld from me by my husband, to feel when folded in his bosom, as if there was something within I must not know, perhaps dearer than myself. I am naturally jealous: a rival I could not bear, and I know not his heart is wholly and entirely mine.

Very well, this is your first objection; pray what is your second ?

All those mysterious characters around the room : the chairs, the benches, the thrones, or desks, the platforms in the centre of the room with trap doors, for ought I know to let the disorderly members down through into some subterranean cavern ; then the closed doors—locked and barred, I presume. I shuddered as I viewed them, fancying they were full of spectres and hobgoblins and goats, and the merey known what. This is my second objection.

Very well, what next ?

Why Mr. H. himself—he who is always so cheerful, so full of repartee, so quick with a remark on every occasion, was so deumre, so solemn, while we were in the room : and when I told him I wanted to look into those three little rooms, he looked as sober and as nervous as a priest; I could not make him laugh—not even smile. He looked as if he believed the 'All-seeing Eye painted on the canvas above him took cognizance of all his actions. I am confident there is something dreadful about the whole of it, and I would not have Fred become an Odd Fellow for all the world; I should never want him near me after being in these mysterious rooms !

And these are your objections to the Order, Mrs. Ashton, are they ?

Yes.

Then the good originating from them has no influence whatever upon your mind. I hope you will go home with me, I will show you some periodicals containing excellent addresses on different occasions.—I have 'The Symbol,' 'The Independent Odd Fellow,' 'The Ark,' 'The Golden Rule,' and two beautiful annuals, called 'The Odd Fellows' Offering.' You will find much in them to admire: one oration in particular, on the 'Supremacy of Principle,' by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, who is a favorite writer of mine, and in whose words I have no influence whatever upon your mind. I hope you will go home with me, I will show you some periodicals containing excellent addresses on different occasions.—I have 'The Symbol,' 'The Independent Odd Fellow,' 'The Ark,' 'The Golden Rule,' and two beautiful annuals, called 'The Odd Fellows' Offering.' You will find much in them to admire: one oration in particular, on the 'Supremacy of Principle,' by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, who is a favorite writer of mine, and in whose words I have no influence whatever upon your mind. I hope you will go home with me, I will show you some periodicals containing excellent addresses on different occasions.—I have 'The Symbol,' 'The Independent Odd Fellow,' 'The Ark,' 'The Golden Rule,' and two beautiful annuals, called 'The Odd Fellows' Offering.'

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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1861.

THE troubles in America, if nothing else can be said in favor of such madness, may be the means of averting the expected wars in Europe. With whatever sentiments the armed despotisms and constitutional monarchies in that quarter of the world now regard American institutions, one thing is evident, that they are not indifferent spectators of the present situation of our public affairs. And even their own plans of defense or of aggression among themselves, appear to be forgotten in the astonishment or the positive interest which they appear to feel in the fortune or the fate of our republican institutions. The quarrels among nations about to break out in bitter hostilities, are suddenly hushed, and all eyes are turned to this country as to a theatre of the greatest attraction, whether prompted by admiration or by contempt; and as a fit occasion to indulge either in the sympathy of friends, or yielding to the mortal hate of enemies to prosecute their own plans of ambition. And perhaps among the many disasters, to which the American people are liable in this unnatural conflict, not one is to be regarded with more serious apprehension, than the fact, that they are greatly exposed to foreign interference.

There are some signs of a meditated interference on the part of the English government; and that France will not oppose, but rather join in the same policy. The debates in the English Parliament have an aggressive bearing upon the United States as they are, in respect both to the blockade of Southern ports and to the manner in which it has been determined to suppress Southern privateering. And this is the case not only with the Palmerston Ministry, but also the Lords in opposition are still more explicit in announcing the same views.— But though leading members in both of the political parties in the United Kingdom appear now to be of the same mind, in respect to American affairs, yet they may all differ essentially from the opinion of the great body, of the nation, including the middle classes, who have not spoken their sentiments upon this subject by any general action. The alarm however pervades all ranks, that they will suffer, if civil war shall rage in the American States some four or five months longer, cutting off the usual supply of raw material for British manufacture.

The common concern of the English people, therefore, may be, rather that the war shall be short, than that it shall come to any particular termination. Not that any would be indifferent to the result of the present contest, if they could have their choice; as, for different reasons, while many would prefer the restoration of the Union, others might be governed by an interest not adverse to the separate independence of the revolted States. And perhaps the question seems important to Englishmen as well as to Americans, though interest is infinitely more likely to control the English than the American mind, in the consideration of such a question. What we may think of the least importance, they will be inclined to regard as of the greatest. By whatever means the course of trade shall be restored, they appear to be resolved that it shall be restored without the delay of many months—caring less for the principle of the cause than for the course of the prize; and fearing the suspension of their own industrial pursuits, much more than the possible interruption of peace with any nation.

The great difficulty of avoiding foreign interference, in the instance of a protracted war, increases immensely every other difficulty attending the future settlement of this American controversy. And it may be more important to settle certain disputes immediately, than even to settle them right. As long as the question between the American States shall be open, it may be possible for certain foreign powers to interfere, and multiply the wars to be carried on at the expense of the American people. If everything should be sacrificed in support of the Union, (and it ought to be if national greatness is to be preserved as a paramount interest,) then, every possible exertion should be made to prevent other powers from having any opportunity to interfere in our civil dissensions. The government of the United States will undoubtedly have as little inclination as need to solicit the aid of foreign nations. And the government of the "Confederate States," if it would worthily maintain the claims it has made to be considered as such, will avoid the solicitation of any foreign power to become its protectorate; though from the sentiments expressed in either quarter it has been inferred, that either France or Great Britain or both would be ready to grant such a request. But who can believe it to be possible?

The foreign news relating to events particularly affecting foreign countries has no very important and scarcely any interesting features the present week. A warm discussion was expected in the French Chamber of Deputies upon a proposed deduction in the budget. And the Roman question was likely to burst out anew in France, upon the receipt in Paris of a petition from ten thousand Romans praying for the withdrawal of the French troops from the ancient capital of Italy. Great efforts are said to have been made by the French police, to prevent this petition from ever reaching the Venetian question is confined in this connection. And the nineteen Venetian deputies appointed to be members of the new Austrian Council have refused to take their seats; and by their refusal the Venetians will be unrepresented in the Reichstag. And though the taxes demanded of the Hungarians have been in the course of collection through the aid of the Austrian military, yet now it is announced that this mode of collection has been suspended; the Hungarian Diet having guaranteed the amount due till after the question of taxes shall have been settled. But what is of most importance as affecting this country also, it was rumored abroad that vessels were leaving Liverpool, for privateering purposes. And the opinion is reported to have been general in Liverpool, that this last act of the Southern government would be the means of infesting the seas with a horde of unprincipled adventurers from all parts of the globe, who will respect no flag whatever, but attack friend and foe without distinction; and thus restore the practice which was general at the close of the last and at the beginning of the present century. But Great Britain, after the proclamation of the Queen, should avoid countenancing so gross a departure from the letter and spirit of English law, as the following statement, if true, may give reason to expect will prevail. "In the Prince's Dock, yesterday, for the first time since civil discord in the United States was inaugurated, an American vessel hoisted the flag of the Confederate States in an English port."

OUR citizens are delighted by the presence of the Naval Academy Band, as heretofore but two or three times in the course of a year have they allowed the pleasure of hearing music of this character, and it has been the misfortune of our Military and Fire Companies to be compelled to march to the music of a drum and fife on many occasions, when a full band would be more appropriate.

LATER arrivals bring no further parliamentary intelligence from England, in consequence of the prorogation during Whitsuntide. But Parliament was expected to resume its labors on the evening of the 25th of May. This circumstance has prevented the reception of any later political news from that body. But there is abundant evidence that the American question is still paramount in England, as the various journals continue to speculate upon the subject with whatever ability. The London *Times*, which is now said to be on the ministerial tack, undertakes to interpret our federal constitution. But though having made some progress in the study of our fundamental laws, it does not see very clearly the exact nature of our political institutions. The English journal appears to feel some embarrassment in its attempt to clear away the fog which it discovers to be hanging over our formal constitution; but finally concludes that the constitution once ratified by a State must be taken as binding forever.

The American reader would understand from this, if stopping at this stage of the argument, that the *Times* had decided the question against the assumed right of secession. But it does no such thing. An appeal is taken by that journal from its own interpretation of the constitution, and for the purpose of presenting the point, whether the States in the Union are to be considered "Sovereign States," according to the laws of morality and of nations; and whether as such they have "a right to dispose of their own destiny, and to be the supreme judges of their own welfare." And that the legality of the Union under all circumstances, or the right of secession as claimed by the revolted States, can only be decided on the battlefield. And, "if the North prevails," says the *Times*, "it will prove that the Union was a nationality; if the South makes good its independence, it will prove that the Union was a temporary alliance during pleasure." So that in the opinion of this leading organ of British sentiment, leaves the decision to the event of the war; there being no signs at present of a peaceful conclusion of a controversy, which is now shaking the foundations of society wherever the English language is spoken.

THE COMPANIES COMPOSING THE 2D REGIMENT DETACHED MILITIA HAVE BEEN MUSTERED INTO SERVICE BY LIEUT. CO. LOOMIS, U. S. A., AT PROVIDENCE. THE APPOINTMENT OF CO. JOHN S. SLOCUM AS COMMANDER OF THE REGIMENT, HAS BEEN MADE BY THE GOVERNOR. CAPT. ASHER R. EDNEY, A NATIVE OF THIS CITY, WHO GRADUATED AT WEST POINT, AND IS NOW IN THE 1ST ARTILLERY, U. S. A., HAS ACCEPTED THE POST OF LIEUT. COLONEL. NO APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR HAS YET BEEN MADE.

LIEUT. ALBERT C. EDNEY IS 1ST REGIMENT R. I. D. MILITIA, WILL PROBABLY RECEIVE THE APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT. DR. FRANCIS L. WHEATON HAS BEEN APPOINTED SURGEON, AND REV. T. C. JAMESON, CHAPLAIN.

THE COMPANIES WILL BE COMMANDED AND DESIGNATED AS FOLLOWS:

COMPANY A, NATICK AND PHENIX COMPANY, CAPT. CYRUS G. Dyer.

COMPANY B, SEGUIN, JOHNSTON AND CRANSTON COMPANY, CAPT. JOHN WRIGHT.

COMPANY C, PROVIDENCE COMPANY, CAPT. NELSON VIALL.

COMPANY D, PROVIDENCE COMPANY, CAPT. WILLIAM H. P. STEENE.

COMPANY E, NARRAGANSETT GUARDS, CAPT. ISAAC P. RODMAN.

COMPANY F, PAWTUCKET COMPANY, CAPT. LEVI TOWER.

COMPANY G, WARREN AND BRISTOL COMPANY, CAPT. NATHAN GOFF, JR.

COMPANY H, KENTISH GUARDS, CAPT. CHARLES W. GREENE.

COMPANY I, WOONSOCKET COMPANY, CAPT. SAMUEL J. SMITH.

COMPANY K, NEWPORT COMPANY, CAPT. CHAS. W. TURNER.

MARINE ARTILLERY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

OF THE ABOVE CAPTAINS, MESSRS. DITER, GOFF, WRIGHT AND TURNER, HELD COMMISSIONS OF BRIGADIER GENERAL.

THE REGIMENTAL BAND HAS BEEN ORGANIZED, BEING COMPOSED OF MEMBERS FROM GILMORE'S PAWTUCKET, AND SHEPPARD'S PROVIDENCE BANDS, AND IT IS STATED IT WILL BE EQUAL TO ANY BAND IN THE STATE.

IT IS NOT KNOWN WHEN THE REGIMENT WILL DEPART, BUT PROBABLY NOT BEFORE THE LAST OF NEXT WEEK, AS IT IS DESIRABLE THAT THE COMPANIES SHOULD BE WELL DRILLED IN REGIMENTAL MANEUVERS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO ACTIVE DUTY.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE RECEPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR, WHICH WE COPY FROM THE PROVIDENCE PRESS, SHOWS WITH WHAT ESTEEM HE IS HELD BY HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS. EVERY MARK OF RESPECT WAS SHOWN TO HIM ON THE MARCH THROUGH PROVIDENCE, AND ON HIS ARRIVAL AT HIS RESIDENCE HIS VENERABLE MOTHER WELCOMED HIM WITH THAT AFFECTION WHICH ONLY A MOTHER CAN BESTOW UPON ONE SO DESERVING.

THE NEWPORT ARTILLERY OLD GUARD ATTRACTED GREAT ATTENTION BY THEIR SOLDIERS' APPEARANCE, AND MANY WERE THE ENCOMIUMS PASSED UPON THEM BY THE MILITARY OF PROVIDENCE. BY INVITATION OF THE GOVERNOR, THEY DINED AT THE CITY HOTEL, AND NO PAINS WERE SPARED BY MR. WHITCOMB, THE LANDLORD, TO FULLY SATISFY THEIR EVERY WANT. AFTER DINNER THE COMPANY WENT THROUGH A DRESS PARADE IN FRONT OF THE HOTEL IN THE PRESENCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE LIGHT INFANTRY, AND LIGHT INFANTRY OLD GUARD, AND BY THEM WERE ESCORTED TO THE STEAMER PERRY, WHICH IN A FEW MOMENTS STARTED OFF AMID THE CHEERS OF A LARGE PARTY WHO HAD ASSEMBLED ON THE DOCK. UPON THEIR ARRIVAL HOME THEY MARCHED TO THE RESIDENCE OF MAYOR CRANSTON, AND IN HIS HONOR WENT THROUGH A DRESS PARADE, AFTER WHICH THEY MARCHED TO THE FILMORE HOUSE BY PREVIOUS INVITATION, AND PARTOK OF MR. HAZARD'S WELL KNOWN HOSPITALITY. THEY THEN MARCHED TO THE ARMORY AND DISMISSED.

THE UNION VOLUNTEERS, CAPT. GEORGE F. TURNER, NUMBERING ABOUT 80 RANK AND FILE, WHICH WAS RECRUITED SHORTLY AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE 1ST R. I. REGIMENT, TO GARRISON FORT ADAMS BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR, BUT WHO HAVE BEEN STATIONED AT FORT WOLCOTT SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF THE NAVAL SCHOOL, PROCEEDED TO PROVIDENCE ON MONDAY LAST IN STEAMER PERRY, TO BE MUSTERED INTO THE 2D REGIMENT R. I. MILITIA FOR THREE YEARS SERVICE, UNLESS SOON DISCHARGED. THEY WERE INSPECTED ON TUESDAY, AND ABOUT FORTY SELECTED FOR SERVICE. THE MAXIMUM NUMBER WILL BE TAKEN FROM OTHER COMPANIES WHICH HAVE DESIRED TO ENLIST, AND THE COMMAND HAS BEEN GIVEN TO BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES W. TURNER, WHO IS AN ACCOMPLISHED AND POPULAR OFFICER.

THE LEASEES OF THE OCEAN HOUSE, MESSRS. KERNER & BIRCH, ARE TO THROW OPEN THEIR DOORS ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT. HELMSMULLER'S GERMANIA BAND, WHICH HAS FOR SO MANY YEARS DISCOURSED ITS SUPERIOR MUSIC TO THE RESIDENTS OF THIS HOUSE, HAS BEEN ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON, AND ALTHOUGH THE AFFAIRS OF OUR COUNTRY WILL DISARRANGE THE PLANS OF MANY OF THOSE WHO ARE ANNUALLY FOUND HERE, WE HAVE NO DOUBT BUT SHALL ENJOY THE PLEASANT COMPANY OF HUNDREDS WHO PREFER TO ENJOY THE COOL BREEZES AND HEALTHY CLIMATE OF NEWPORT TO THAT OF CROWDED CITIES.

THE ARTILLERY COMPANY, COL. FLUDDER, PROPOSE TO SPEND MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT IN TARGET PRACTICE.

MODERATION IN ITS RIGHT SENSE AND IN ITS LEGITIMATE SPHERE IS A GREAT VIRTUE, TOO GREAT PERHAPS TO BE THE DISTINGUISHING TRAIT OF THE MASS OF MANKIND. THE PROPER OFFICE OF THIS POWER OVER CONDUCT, IS TO CHECK EXTRAVAGANCE OF ALL SORTS, AND TO KEEP WITHIN BOUNDS THE HASTY IMPULSE OF UNBRIDLED ACTION. BUT THE MOST DIFFICULT EXERCISE OF THIS ATTRIBUTE OF HUMANITY, RELATES TO THE CONTROL WHICH SHOULD UNIFORMLY BE MAINTAINED OVER THE HABITUAL CURRENT OF SILENT MEDITATION. AND FOR THE PEACE OF SOCIETY AND THE HAPPINESS OF THE WORLD, TOO GREAT INDULGENCE MAY BE GIVEN TO CERTAIN HIGH ASPIRATIONS AND PRESUMPTUOUS ATTEMPTS WHICH ARE ALTOGETHER BEYOND THE SPHERE OF HUMANITY. BECAUSE MAN IS GREAT IN HIS POWER, IT SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN THAT HE IS NOT UNLIMITED IN THE CONTROL OF EVENTS, OR IN THE CHOICE OF THE PURPOSES WHICH HE MAY ACCOMPLISH. HIS COMMAND OF THE MORAL AND MATERIAL WORLD IS TRULY WONDERFUL TO A CERTAIN EXTENT; BUT BEYOND THAT LIMIT, HE MUST SUBMIT TO THE DECREES WHICH HE IS NEITHER COMPETENT TO MAKE NOR ABLE TO REVERSE. AND WHENEVER THE ATTEMPT IS MADE TO DO EITHER, THE RESULT WILL SHOW THE FOLLY AND THE FAILURE OF A DISLOYAL UNDERTAKING; AND THAT A REBELLIOUS SUBJECT HAS RISEN UP AGAINST HIS RIGHFUL SOVEREIGN, WITHOUT THE LEAST APOLOGY FOR THE ACT OR THE LEAST POSSIBLE GROUNDS TO HOPE FOR SUCCESS IN MAKING A VIRTUE OF REBELLION. NO INFRACTION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF THE UNIVERSE, ON THE PART OF ITS CREATOR, CAN BE SHOWN, AS IT MAY BE IN ANY OTHER INSTANCE, TO JUSTIFY A WITHDRAWAL OF ALLEGIANCE OR THE USURPATION OF UNLAWFUL AUTHORITY. THE HIGHER POWER IS NOT UNAUTHORIZED TO ADMINISTER THE JUSTICE OF THE HIGHER LAW. THE ANCIENT EXAMPLE OF THE DEFEAT OF HUMAN ARROGANCE IN ATTEMPTING TO GRASP THE SUPREMACY OF DIVINE CONTROL, SHOULD BE REMEMBERED. THE TOWER OF BABEL WAS NOT DESIGNED, AS MANY BELIEVE, TO ACCOMPLISH A GOOD AND LAWFUL PURPOSE. AND IT MAY BE THE BEST ILLUSTRATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY AIM AND OF THE RETRIBUTIVE FATE OF A HIGH-HANDED ASSAULT AGAINST THE IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF ETERNAL JUSTICE. PERHAPS THE DESIGN OF THE OFFENDERS IN THAT ENTERPRISE WAS, TO SCALE THE BATTLEMENTS OF HEAVEN AND SEIZE UPON A POWER TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE UNIVERSE. AT ANY RATE, THE OBJECT WAS NOT GOOD, AND THE BRAVOS PERHAPS WERE PERPLEXED AND CONFUSED BY A JUDICIAL PERPLEXITY AND CONFUSION OF THEIR COMMUNICATIONS. IS THERE NOTHING IN THE PRESENT TIMES TO REMIND THE READER OF THAT ANCIENT "CONFUSION OF TONGUES?"

WE ARE GLAD TO FIND THAT THE WISH TO HAVE THE NAVAL SCHOOL PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED AT NEWPORT IS BEING SO GENERAL, AND THAT THERE IS SUCH A DISPOSITION TO PROVIDE FOR ITS WANTS IN EVERY WAY WITHIN THE REACH OF THE INHABITANTS. IN OUR LAST WE RECORDED THE ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUTHORIZING THE CEDING OF LAND TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR THIS PURPOSE; AND IT BECOMES THE PEOPLE OF NEWPORT, IF THEY WOULD SECURE THIS IMPORTANT ACCESSION, TO BE AT WORK AND IN EARNEST. THERE ARE OTHER PLACES EQUALLY ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE CARE OF THE SCHOOL INTRUSTED TO THEIR KEEPING; AND EFFORTS WILL NOT BE WANTING TO ESTABLISH IT IN LOCATIONS WHICH HAVE NONE OF THE NATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF NARRAGANSETT BAY. THE CITIZENS OF NEWPORT HAVE, UNTIL RECENTLY, GIVEN BUT LITTLE HEED TO THE SUBJECT, AND BUT FEW, PROBABLY, HAVE WEIGHED ALL THE ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM THE PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE SCHOOL IN THIS VICINITY. WERE THOSE BETTER UNDERSTOOD, ALL WOULD PRESS THE MATTER FORWARD AT ONCE. THE ACCESION TO OUR NUMBERS WOULD BE VERY GREAT. THE NUMBER OF PUPILS BELONGING TO THE SCHOOL, WHEN THE CLASSES ARE FULL, IS NOT LESS THAN FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY; THERE ARE AT LEAST TWENTY FAMILIES ALSO TO BE PROVIDED FOR—SHelterED, CLOTHED AND FED. NEW BUILDINGS MUST BE ERECTED FOR THEIR ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH MEET AND DRILL HALL, LIBRARY, CHAPEL, LABORATORY, STORE HOUSES, OBSERVATORY AND OTHER BUILDINGS, ALL TO BE PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE ERECTION OF THESE WOULD BE GIVEN TO OUR MECHANICS, WHO ARE LIKELY TO HAVE A SORRY TIME OF IT THIS SUMMER AND THE COMING WINTER, IF SOMETHING OF THE KIND DOES NOT TURN UP. LET US STIRRING THEM; THE TIME IS COMING FOR ACTION AND THE SOONER THE SENSE OF THE PEOPLE IS GAINED THE BETTER. CONGRESS MEETS IN A FEW WEEKS AND WE HOPE THAT OUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES WILL RECEIVE THEIR INSTRUCTIONS IN TIME TO BRING THE MATTER FORWARD AT AN EARLY PERIOD IN THE SESSION.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS ARRIVED HOME ON SUNDAY LAST, HAVING BEEN HONORABLY DISCHARGED ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, FROM THE 1ST REGIMENT R. I. DETACHED MILITIA:

THOMAS H. LAWTON, JAMES A. ABBOTT, FREDERICK J. POSEBOD, DAVID LITTLE, WILLIAM H. WALDRON, CO. F; ALEXANDER CHARLNEY, CO. H; JAMES A. SEASER, ISAAC H. PINCKNEY, W. H. BLAISDELL, CO. B; HENRY A. BROWN, CO. C; EDWARD LOWE, CO. D; WM. LANG, CO. E; JEREMIAH BENNETT, CO. H; J. C. CRANDALL, T. S. BARBER, J. SULLIVAN, CO. I; S. R. KEENON, CO. A; EDWIN W. NICHOLS, G. W. HALL, CO. G; F. L. WATSON, G. Y. COLEMAN, CO. K.

THE PROSPECTS OF A STRICT BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN COAST IS GREATLY BEING APPARELLED, AT THE PRESENT TIME THERE ARE THIRTY-SEVEN VESSELS ON DUTY. ON THE POTOMAC AND CHESAPEAKE THERE ARE 10; ATLANTIC COAST 12; GULF OF MEXICO 13, AND A DOZEN MORE WILL SOON BE ADDED.

CAPTS. VANSTEYK AND BUCKLIN LEFT FOR WASHINGTON TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENT ON MONDAY EVENING LAST.

'LECTION AT CAMP SPRAGUE.—REVELLIE AT SUNRISE CALLED THE CAMP INTO LIFE AND ACTIVITY.—THE STRICTNESS WITH WHICH WE HAD BEEN KEPT FOR THE THREE DAYS PREVIOUS, WAS RELAXED, SO AS TO ALLOW PASSES TO TWELVE MEN FROM EACH COMPANY AT A TIME. FORTHWITH MESSENGERS WERE DISPATCHED, WHO SOON RETURNED WITH AMPLE INGREDIENTS FOR THE STATE BEVERAGE, EGG-POPPIN', WHICH WAS MANUFACTURED IN LARGE QUANTITIES.—AT TEN O'CLOCK ALL THE COMPANIES FORMED, AND WE HAD DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE TILL ABOUT TWELVE. THE NEWPORT COMPANY, BEFORE DRILL, FORMED IN FRONT OF THEIR QUARTERS, AND RAISED THE COMPANY FLAG WHICH WAS PRESENTED BY THE LADIES OF NEWPORT, AT RAILROAD HALL, PROVIDENCE, WITH THE APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES OF BEATING DRUMS, PRESENTING ARMS, AND CHEERS FOR GOV. SPRAGUE, ELECTION DAY, AND OUR FRIENDS AT HOME. DINNER WAS POSTPONED TILL FOUR O'CLOCK, WHEN, INSTEAD OF THE CLAM-BAKE, WHICH WE WERE SOMEWHAT DISAPPOINTED IN NOT HAVING, BAKED SHAD WERE SERVED. AT ABOUT TWO O'CLOCK THE PACKAGE FROM OUR FRIENDS, WHICH ARRIVED THE PREVIOUS NIGHT BY THE SEA GULL, WERE BROUGHT UP AND DISTRIBUTED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE OWNERS. THEY COULD NOT HAVE ARRIVED MORE OPPORTUNELY, AS THEY CONTAINED LOTES OF DELICACIES IN THE WAY OF CAKES, PRESERVES, BLUE EGGS, &c. THERE WAS GREAT Hilarity OVER THEIR RECEPTION, AND NEWPORT SAY NO GAYnor OR MORE FESTIVE SCENE FELT THAN WE HAD AT CAMP SPRAGUE. THE EXERCISES OF THE DAY CONCLUDED WITH A GRAND DRESS PARADE AT SIX O'CLOCK AND THE USUAL EVENING PRAYER; AFTER WHICH THE LIGHT BATTERY FIRED A SALUTE ON THE HILL ABOVE THE CAMP. AT OUR EVENING PARADE WE WERE FAVORED WITH THE PRESENCE OF A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE BEAUTY AND ELITE OF THE CITY.

THE DIFFERENT SQUADS OF OUR COMPANY EXERTED THEMSELVES TO ENTERTAIN THEIR FRIENDS WITH TRUE NEWPORT HOSPITALITY, AND THEY SUCCEEDED ADMIRABLY, JUDGING FROM THE NUMEROUS COMMENDATIONS WHICH COULD BE HEARD. THE OFFICERS OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES, AND THOSE OF THE REGIMENT, WERE ENTERTAINED WITH POP AT THE HEADQUARTERS, AND AT THE SQUADS OF THE NEWPORT COMPANY. A VERY AGREEABLE FEATURE WAS THE PRESENTATION AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMPANY OF A SPLENDID CAKE, BY THE MIDDLETOWN MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY. THE DAY WAS VERY FINE, AND OUR FESTIVITIES WERE UNMARRED BY THE SLIGHTEST ACCIDENT. ELECTION DAY AT CAMP SPRAGUE WAS THE DAY CONCLUDED WITH A GRAND DRESS PARADE AT SIX O'CLOCK AND THE USUAL EVENING PRAYER; AFTER WHICH THE LIGHT BATTERY FIRED A SALUTE ON THE HILL ABOVE THE CAMP. AT OUR EVENING PARADE WE WERE FAVORED WITH THE PRESENCE OF A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE BEAUTY AND ELITE OF THE CITY.

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THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, REPORTS THAT THE 1ST REGIMENT R. I. MILITIA WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR HOME ON THE 3D OF JULY. THEIR THREE MONTHS WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN BY THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN ITS CELEBRATION.

MR. EDITOR:—I HAVE HEARD OF SEVERAL LOCATIONS FOR THE NAVAL SCHOOL IN RHODE ISLAND; CAN YOU TELL ME WHICH ONE IS DEEMED MOST FAVORABLE, AND IF THERE IS ANY GROUND FOR SUSPICION THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL ESTABLISH THE SCHOOL HERE PERMANENTLY?

UNION.

IN REPLY TO THE ABOVE, WE WOULD STATE THAT COASTERS HARBOR ISLAND IS THE SPOT THAT MEETS WITH MOST FAVORABLE AS THE SITE FOR A NAVAL SCHOOL. IT NOT ONLY HAS THE AREA, BUT IS ALSO ISOLATED, EASILY APPROACHED BY WATER OR BY LAND, NOT TOO FAR FROM, AND QUITE NEAR ENOUGH TO, THE CITY.—WITH THE MEANS AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT IT COULD BE MADE A BEAUTIFUL SPOT.

ANOTHER ADVANTAGE COASTERS HARBOR HAS, IS FOUND IN THE FACT, THAT IT BELONGS TO A NUMBER OF INDIVID

